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and protected by a dose of the serum of a normal horse, are long since dead with typical symptoms and post-mortem appearances of pest. The serum of the normal horse was administered to the control animals to avoid any possibility of a claim that there might be a protective influence in any ordinary blood serum.

The serum has certain peculiar properties of its own; added to a turbid emulsion of pest in bouillon in the proportion of one-fiftieth to two-fiftieths, it will in some cases produce an agglutination of the organisms and their subsidence in the liquid, which becomes more or less clear. It is possible that the completeness of this clearing is an index to the potency of the serum, for all serum must be tested by inoculation experiments, and it is not believed that all horses are equally susceptible of immunization.

If the serum is heated to between 50°-60° C. its protective power is much diminished, and at a higher temperature is altogether destroyed; therefore great care must be exercised in the cooling of all pipettes, syringes, and instruments which are used in the inoculations and which have been sterilized by boiling. It is possible that the agglutinating power of the serum mentioned above may form the basis of a clinical test for pest similar to the Widal reaction for typhoid, though, of course, it will be understood that the diagnosis of pest is usually all too easily made.

This, I believe, will about cover all the information on the subject of which I am in possession at the present time, though, of course, something new is developing every day, and further observations will form the basis of subsequent reports. I have also been much interested in witnessing certain experiments made by Dr. Calmette with the serum for the bites of venomous serpents. I have seen rabbits successfully resisting, with the aid of this serum, an intravenous injection of the mixed venom of serpents which caused the death of control animals in from ten to fifteen minutes. It strikes me that the subject might become one of great importance for the people of the United States.

I would feel that I might well be accused of ingratitude if I omitted to make mention here of the uniform kindness and courtesy of which I have been the recipient at the hands of Professor Roux and his assistant, Dr. Borel. Of the former I can only say that language of mine can convey no adequate conception of his enthusiasm as a teacher, the incisiveness and clearness of his speech, and his perfect personal kindness of nature. Instruction under him is a source of perpetual pleasure, and can not help being of the utmost value to the pupil.

I have, sir, the honor to remain, respectfully, yours,

H. D. GEDDINGS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 4, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows concerning the recent occurrence of smallpox in Memphis:

About the last of March a colored man came to Memphis from Montgomery, Ala., and shortly after his arrival was taken sick. He applied for relief at the city dispensary. The case was diagnosed as smallpox by the physician in charge, and was sent to the county pesthouse. The county health officer, however, did not think it a case of smallpox, in which view he was supported by other physicians, so that I did not report the case. Subsequent events have, however, proved the correct-

ness of the diagnosis. On April 23, 2 more cases were found in the house at which the first case boarded. These were reported to you by Dr. McGowan on the 24th. On the 27th another case was found in an adjoining house, and on the 30th another, in the person of a colored barber, who had shaved one of the cases found on the 24th. This last man had been sick about a week when found. The patients are all at the pesthouse. They are all negro adults. The houses were disinfected, and all exposed persons who would submit were vaccinated; some, however, refused.

Very respectfully,

G. B. YOUNG,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Infected Vessel at Carrabelle, Fla.

CARRABELLE, FLA., May 4, 1897.

SIR: Brig *Brazil* arrived yesterday, seventy-three days from Rio. Captain died three days before reaching this port, and one man was sick on arrival. The vessel was ordered to Ship Island for disinfection. From what I could learn the sickness is very much like beriberi, but I do not know just what it is. No one went on board of her from here, only went in hailing distance. They were out of provisions, and I carried them what they needed.

Yours, truly,

T. S. ANDERSON,
Port Sanitary Inspector.

Quarantine at Galveston, Texas.

AUSTIN, TEX., May 3, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herein for your information a copy of special instructions to the quarantine officer at Galveston, with reference to vessels touching at Key West.

Very truly yours,

R. M. SWEARINGEN,
State Health Officer.

[Inclosure.]

QUARANTINE DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
Austin, Tex., April 28, 1897.

DEAR DOCTOR: Your letter of April 27, asking for special instructions as to Mallory steamers and other vessels touching at Key West, received. In addition to the usual instructions, require the officer of the ship, under oath, to state if any persons, baggage, or freight had been received at Key West. If answered "yes," require oath of each person that they had been five or more days from Cuba before going aboard ship, and that they and their baggage had been treated and passed by the quarantine officer at Key West. If doubtful freight is found, or a questionable class of persons discovered who can not comply with these requirements, hold the vessel for proper treatment.

R. M. SWEARINGEN, *State Health Officer.*

Dr. J. C. MAYFIELD, *Quarantine Officer, Galveston, Tex.*

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1896, to May 14, 1897.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 26.....	2	
	Mar. 28.....	1	
	Apr. 17.....	1	
Union Springs.....	Mar. 21.....	1	
Connecticut:				
New Haven.....	Feb. 17.....	1	

*For table of smallpox in the United States, etc., May 9, 1896, to December 29, 1896, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, Vol. XII, No. 1.